THE ELECTION. Montpelier takes her stand as a Whig towndecidedly so; having elected a whig represent- some idea of what is doing in the city of mag stive, and given a clear Whig majority on the nificent distances—that is, what is doing by State, Congressional and County tickets, over Congress for the benefit of the people at large. all the other parties, which were, this year and in this town, far more numerous than usual, and readers, I must talk about those subjects i coalition and old line candidates. The following are the votes:

For Governor,-Williams Peck Roberts Lieut, Governor, Converse Howes Poland Treasurer. Noves For Congress, Davis Willard Scattering Joseph W. Howes Bancroft James W. Howes ives, J. A. Vail, Whig J. T. Murston, coalition D. S. Thurston, workingm. Scattering Justices of the Peace elected. E. P. Jewett, whig C. W. Bancroft, old line W. W. Cadwell, whig Jos. A. Prentiss, Luther Cross, Wm. Howes, F. F. Merrill, C. G. Eastman, coalition Chas. Reed, H. W. Heaton,

It will be observed that in this county, the result is a loss of whig representatives: but it must be remembered that in the last two years the whige were very lucky, having five or six whig representatives, while there was but one solitary town in the county that gave a whig majority on the state ticket : this year the whigs contests been more severe,-but the luck was on the other side. In Berlin, Middlesex, Worcester and East Montpelier, the coalitionists have saved themselves, "by the skin of their teeth." In Barre the fight was a hard one against the coalitionists, and they were defeated by W. II. Ellis, old liner, by 3 maj. over all, and 25 plurality over the coalition.

We guess the whig state ticket is elected by the people, and the Legislature is whig by a good working majority.

VOTES FOR GOVERNOR Peck Rob. Cool. Need. Clark 236 12 248 248 74 6 28 82 6 74 76 6 28 82 7 480 109 41 425 76 121 116 165 12 114 213 REPRESENTATIVES.

Berlin, Elijah H. Covell, c., -whig loss Calais, D. B. Fay, c. East Montpelier, Nathaniel C. King, c. Fayston, Jacob Boyce, c. Middlesex, John Poor, c. Montpelier, Jackson A. Vail, w. Moretourn, Dennis Childs, c. Northfield, John Gregory, c .- whig loss. Rozbury, Dexter Sampson, c. Waitsfield, Roderick Richardson,-c. gain Waterbury, none. Warren, Gideon Goodspeed, w.

Worcester, Milton Brown, c. gain. Bennington, whig, 200 majority. Burlington, Henry Leavenworth, w. 175 maj. Middlebury, Joseph Warner, w. 60 maj. Woodstock, Thomas E. Powers, w. 30 maj. Williamstoren, Milton Martin, c. Shelburne, Elijah Root, w., -coalition loss. St. Albans, Wm. Bridges, old line,-whig loss Milton, Rodolphus Sanderson, w. Randolph, Amini Burnham, c. 40 maj. Hartford, whig.

Pemfret, coalition,-whig loss. Barnard, no choice. Brookfield, Homer Hatch, c. Orange, Orange Fifield,—whig gain. Washington, Elisha Tracy, whig.

LAMOILLE COUNTY.

On invitation, the editor of the Watchman visited Lamoille county last week to talk to a whig convention, and had the pleasure of meetered in the Court House at Hyde Park, who were also addressed, and very handsomely, by C. Noves, (a son of Lamoille,) and B. RIXFORD, Esq., of Burlington. So much for the occasion -a political one, of which it is of course uscless ayes, 77 noes. to speak more particularly, now that the election has passed.

servations we say: it will be bard to find a bet- ceptions, voted No. ter agricultural region, or a more thrifty and encultural towns in the State; and Morristown, strued as favorable to him as a protectionist. with the whole valley of the Lamoille, is also entitled to high rank. This region should also new Secretary of the Interior, has returned home which the water power of the Lamoille affords his office. unusual advantages; and we doubt not that the facilities for transportation on the plank road to the Central Railroad, and thence to markets, both eastern and western, will hasten the time for an improvement of all the resources of that section of country. Five miles of the plank road are in use; ten miles, (Stowe to Waterbu ry.) will be completed this year; and the rest (ten miles more, from Stowe to Hydepark,) will be constructed next year. The road is well made, planked eight feet wide with side grading earth, and operates admirably. We under stand it will cost \$1,300 dollars per mile-\$26,-000 for 20 miles, or less than the cost of one mile of the cheapest sort of railroad. We guess it will "pay," as the phrase goes, and grow more popular and pay better every day that it is used. o and see the plank road, and the country, too, ed.

Watchman & State Journal. | through which it runs. We do not know of a re pleasant excursion that can be had in this

> Letter to the Editor. WASHINGTON, Aug. 28, 1850.

Messrs. Editors -- My purpose in addressin you at this time, is to give you and your rea

some of them (we are obliged to add,) were which the people of Vermont take an interes countenanced by a few men who have hitherto And what are the subjects now before Congress not merely acted with the Whig party, but have in which they feel a peculiar interest? Slavery been quite willing to take a liberal share of its is one, and that as they well know has absorbed cors. Such a victory as the Whigs of Mort-nearly the whole time of Congress, to the expelier have won, under such circumstances, is clusion of almost everything else. Each of their in the highest degree satisfactory to them, and senators and representatives has spoken at will be so to the Whigs of the entire State. Mr. large upon it, and their speeches have been pub-Vail's majority was 24 over all—and his plurality lished. They are all known to be sound on over Mr. Marston, the candidate of the coalition- that subject and all opposed to slavery. No unists, 101. The vote on the state ticket last prejudiced person can say that the subject of year was 248 whig and 248 coalition-a tie; this slavery has not been discussed thoroughly duryear the whigs have 11 majority over both the ing this session, and the interests of the domestic institution cared for. But have all other in terests been equally discussed and equally pro-259 vided for? The people of Vermont, I think, were once somewhat interested in the protection of American Industry. In 1844, if I mistake not, all parties declared themselves in favor of the Tariff of 1842, and when the tariff was al-266 tered in 1846, they were opposed to its alteration 218 and prefered specific to ad valorem duties. The opinion of the people then was that more ample protection ought to be afforded both to the agri-3 culturist and the manufacturer. And has that 4 feeling changed? Are they now opposed to 251 protection? These questions of course you are 205 able to answer better than myself. Believing however, that they still take an interest in these subjects, I will proceed now to tell what has 241 been done by Congress upon this subject. The Tariff question has been,during the ni

months of this session, but seldom agitated. Numerous petitions have been sent in from the people in different sections of the country, but 307 as a general thing, they were merely presented. 361 received and laid upon the table unacted upon. 359 Upon the presentation of petitions occasionally members would take a lively interest and speak in favor of specific duties; but aside from that nothing has been done. Even Committees who might have matured bills for the alteration of the Tariff, have done nothing. The Speaker of the We add such returns as have come to hand. House, a Southern man, and a Locofoco, and of course hostile to a high tariff, appointed every chairman of each of the standing committees from among the Locofeces; and it was not to be expected that any Committee would make a report lavorable to protection to home industry.

The Committee on Manufactures, (of which struggled manfully-probably never have the care of the interests of the manufacturers, and which would, if the Chairman and a majority of the Committee had been favorable to a protective tariff, made a report in favor of protection to Home Industry, has not, I have been credibly informed, been even called together. And yet the Chairman is called a good Tariff man at home. Well, perhaps he will be when he returns from the contaminating air of Washington to the bracing breezes of the Green Mountain

Last Saturday, an effort was made in Commit tee of the Whole on the state of the Union, to amend the General Appropriation Bill, so as to give more adequate protection to the drooping interests of the country. The amendment was, however, decided out of order, by the Chairman, Mr. Bunt, from S. C.) and on an appeal from his 1 decision, he was sustained 81 to 77. Those who voted to sustain his decision were mostly from Barre, Warren H. Ellis, old line, -- coalition loss. the South and anti-tariff men. All the Whor members from Vermont voted with the friends of protection, and against the decision of the Chair. Mr. PECK, however, the democratic nember, voted with the South to sustain the Chair.

The amendment was offered by Mr. HAMPTO of Pennsylvania, as follows:

Be it enacted, &c. That from and after 30 days from the passage of this act, the duties impose by the act entitled " An act to reduce the dutie on imports and for other purposes, approved June 30, 1846," shall be levied on goods, wares, and merchandize, imported into the United States agreeably to the average value which the same articles bore in the principal markets of the U-nited States, during the year ending June 30, 1846, to be ascertained, and fixed under the ciection of the Secretary of the Treasury.

In the Civil and Diplomatic Appropriation Bill of 1836, there was a clause of a similar character to this which was cited as a precedent to this; and consequently the friends of proced tion considered this amendment to be in order. As soon as the amendment was read, Mr. Toomb rose and declared the amendment out of order. because the object was to raise revenue, whereas the bill was to make appropriations.

The CHAIRMAN decided the amendment ou of order, as not germane to the bill. Mr. STEVENS of Penn, appealed from the decision of the Chair.

Mr. Asumus thought the Chair was in err Mr. STEVENS desired to have the clause read n the appropriation bill of 1836.

The CHAIRMAN decided that it could not be ing a good number of warm-hearted whigs gath- rend without a unanimous consent of the House. This not being granted, Mr. STEVENS called for tellers to count the

ayes and noes on his appeal. The decision of the Chair was sustained, 81

Nearly all the Whigs from the North, friend of protection, and among them the Vermont We improved this occasion to use our eyes as Whigs, voted aye, and the Locofocos, and among well as our tongue, and as the result of our ob- them Mr. Peck, from the North, with a few ex-

This vote was regarded by the friends of proterprising population, than is to be found on the tection as a vote for or against increasing proline of the new plank road from Waterbury to tection to Home Industry. Mr. Peck's voting Hydepark. Stowe is one of the very best agri- with the enemies of protection cannot be con-

It is said in the city that Mr. McKennan, th abound in various manufacturing works, for indisposed, not to enter again upon the duties of

> Confirmations.-The Washington Republic and Intelligencer, of Friday, contain a colu confirmations by the Scuate, of appointments made by the President. We select those for

> Vermont.
> Pasimasier.—Lather Blodgett, ot Burli

The Shillinglaws all arrested .- The fifth an last of this family was arrested on Tuesday by officer Watson and Lyman Hinkson in W ter, and safely lodged in the jail here.

Burene's Dictionary of Mechanics-New York D. Appleton, & Co. No. 11 of this valuable work has be

Obituary -- Rev. Nathaniel B.

Obituary.—Rev. Nathaniel B.

Dodge.

COMMUNICATED.

The subject of this notice was born in Winchester, N. H. and in childhood removed with his parents to the State of Vermont. There, in early life, he dedicated himself to God, in the new and everlasting covenant. There he entered the ministry—was ordained—and there, too, he labored for some ten or twelve years, a part of the time as an Evangelist, and a part as a settled Pastor. While there a call was made by the U. F. M. S. for missionaries to go to the Osage Indians, on the Western borders of Missourii. To this call he responded; and with very thort notice, turned his face to the wilderness, like his Divine Master, "To seek and to save that which was lost." From that time forward, he in a special manner gave up all for Christ.—The writer became acquainted with him as earhe in a special manner gave up all for Christ.—
The writer became acquainted with him as early as March, 1821. From that time until his
death, (which took place September 3d, 1848.) he had the fullest opportunity to try, by the Scripture test, the genumeness of his Christian character. "By their fruits she shall know the staken to the gallows. Mr. Andrews came out a few minutes before nine, and shortly afterwards returned with the Sheriff and jail officers, who then took formal and affectionate hem." He was trank, benevolent, devout, steadfast, persevering, watchful, and eminently a man of prayer. Few men ever studied the Bible more, or with greater profit to himself and others. No one, after an hour's acquaintance with him, could for a moment doubt his goodness.—
What he was one day, he was every day and in every place, and under all circumstances. The salvation of souls was the great theme upon which he delighted to dwell. The efficacy of the Gospel he never doubted. The Sovereignty of God, the Divinity of Christ, and of the Holy Spirit, occupied a prominent place in all his public discourses. His views of the Atonement Spirit, occupied a prominent place in string purple and postration of soul in humble supplications for log premises of the Gospel unyielding. These views prepared him to be untiring in the great work of winning souls to Christ, and sustained the promises of the Gospel unyielding. These views prepared him to be untiring in the great work of winning souls to Christ, and sustained the property of the family, that the same grace and mercy might sustain them in their great affliction, and caable them to a support to appropriate the property of the property bim under every discouragement. No benevo-lent enterprises of the day escaped his notice, and a saluary effect on the whole comand no one was more prompt to give and solicit muchly, in teaching them the danger of unrefunds for these purposes. After devoting nearly strained passion, and inspiring humility and selffifteen years to the improvement of the Indians, he then turned his attention to the spiritual wants of the infant settlements on the western frontier. To their good, he devoted twelve or thiraked, that while they might perform their painsked, that while they might perform their painteen years, till the close of his useful life. Two churches, through his untiring efforts, were gathered and organized. Few churches were ever blessed with a more faithful and devoted Pastor. They are now left to mount his loss, while no one can be found to take his place.—Should any of the readers of this notice ever blessed with mercy; and he hoped that some of the spirit, which would preside in that higher court might shed its benign influence to aid them on this trying occasion.

After again fervently commending the prison-right Western Missouri, they would do well to visit Western Missouri, they would do well to er to divine mercy, the services were concluded visit Western Misseuri, they would do well to turn aside to the settlement on the little Osage, in Bates county, and they will there find an interesting monument erected to his praise. A neat house of worship, substantially enclosed in a four acre lot, in which you will find his hunble resting place. You will not find it marked by the marble stab, nor perhaps with a single inscription to record his worth. But visit the few families in the neighborhood, and there you will find it inscribed on the fleshly tablets of the heart. The winters attended the burnal service. heart. The writer attended the burnal service, and Wall street, all had their eager througs of and was an eye witness of the silent groan and spectators. Probably they numbered about a flowing tears which so elequently bespoke their thousand. There was some slight disturbance love to the departed. From the first moment of the departed was interrupted by should not be death warrant was interrupted by should not be death as the should not be love to the departed. From the first moment of death warrant was interrupted by shouts and the his espousals to Christ, to the last hour of his crowdings of those solicitous to see the appal-

his espousals to Christ, to the last hour of his stay on earth, he kept the faith, and faith kept him. He was remarkable for his panetuality; and it is worthy of notice, that he was called to enter the sanctuary above, on Sabbath morning, at the same hour he was wont to leave for the sanctuary on earth. He never was subject to ecstacles, neither did he experience them in the hour of his death: "but calm as summer evenings," he hid the final farewell, his countenance gathering radiance as he breathed his last.—

"Mark the perfect man and behold the upright: wi hout any neckcloth, and only a portion of the without any neckcloth, and only a portion of the stay shoutes and the crowdings of those solicitous to see the appalling spectacle.

Lust Scene of All. At 25 minutes past 9. Sheriff Escieth, and his depoties, Messrs. Coburt, Freeman and Rugg, mounted the steps of the seaffeld, in the juit yard, followed by the prisoner, supported by Dr. Putnam, and by jailer Andrews ami Mr. Holmes, a turnkey.

The prisoner took his stand upon the trapdoor, or drop, and immediately under the rope which depended from the top of the gallows frame. He was dressed in a black frock coat, without any neckcloth, and only a pention of the seaffeld to enter the sanctuary of the seaffeld in the stay and the crowdings of those solicitous to see the appalling spectacle.

Lust Scene of All. At 25 minutes past 9. Sheriff Escieth, and his depoties, Messrs. Coburt, Freeman and Rugg, mounted the steps of the seaffeld to get the stay and the seaffeld to get the steps of those solicitous to see the appalling spectacle.

Lust Scene of All. At 25 minutes past 9. Sheriff Escieth, and his depoties, Messrs. Coburt, Freeman and Rugg, mounted the steps of the seaffeld to get the steps of the sea k the perfect man and behold the upright; wi hout any neckeloth, and only a

Northfield, Aug. 30, 1850.

lington Sentinel.

for the end of that man is peace." The deceasinto conversation with his spiritual adviser,
ed has left a widow and seven children, for whom
which he continued as long as practicable, and prayer is affectionately asked. He was nearly with apparent calmness and composure.

70 years old, when he died, and probably had prayer is affectionately asked. He was been properly sheriff Coburn called the attention of the winesses, &c., to the reading of the Except thirty years in the ministry.

Deputy Sheriff Coburn called the attention of the winesses, &c., to the reading of the Except thirty years in the ministry.

Vermont Central R. R. and the British Mail. British Mail.

The following note received from Col. Moore this morning sufficiently explains itself:

Burtish Mail.

covered heads during the reading, with the exception of the prisoner.

The prisoner was then scated, while Mr. Andrews proceeded to confine his elbows by a strap, which also passed around the body and tied the

To the Editor of the Sentinel: hands crossvise in front. Another strap v bound around the legs, just above the knees. Sin :- I saw it stated in the Montreal Courter, that the editor of that paper had recently received a Boston paper by the hand of Mr. Doane, agent of the Rutland & Burlington R. R., 12 hours in advance of the last British Mail, in content was placed a little behind the right ear; hours in advance of the last British arah, in con-sequence of the Central cars not arriving at Burlington in season for the boats. The truth is that the boat left the wharf before the time a-his eyes filled with tears, when the noose was

greed upon for leaving, by Mr. O. A. Burton, the agent of the boats, and myself, (a memorandum of which, made at the time, I now have in my possession.) The fault therefore, hes with the boats, and not with the Central Railroad.

J. MOORE, Sop't. Vt. C. R. R. Co.

Apropos: we give the following from the

Railway Times. If true, the travelling public continued as the cap was descending; and, to ouget to know it. If not true, we shall be glad upon Dr. Putnam, who stood at the left, leaning

Loke Champlain Railway Navigation Company.—We have heard great complaints of the commonwealth he should now proceed management of this company, and as a friend to management of this company, and as a friend to the travelling public, it is not out of place to advert to it. The Company is controlled by one or two different parties, who, we are told, seem determined to use the power in their hands to the utmost, for the purpose of fleecing the travelling public. The course the directors are now pursuing is very obnoxious to the public, and against the wishes of the more discrect stockholders. The company charge for a passage across the Lake from Whitchall to St. Johns, 150 miles, three dollars, and for meals and berals two dollars extra—five dollars in all—while upon the roue from Niagara Falls to Montreal, a distance of 480 miles, the Ontario and St. Lawrence boats charge but eight dollars, for ineals, berths, and the most splendid accommodations included. The agent of the Lake Champlain Company, we are told, does not hesitate to say that he shall make the public pay roundly this senson, so as to enable him to the company of the body.

Other Company is controlled by one of two different parties, who, we are told, seem on their hands to the tome dieserte the sentence of the law, and immediately placing his foot upon the drop, the mortal carrier into effect the sentence of the law, and immediately placing his foot upon the drop, the same at an end. This took place at a

are told, dees not hesitate to say that he shall their prompt strendance, he dismissed them from make the public pay roundly this senson, so as to enable him to run off the opposition boats which he expects will be put on during the next summer. If this is a fact, the public should be made acquainted with it and govern themselves accordingly. Extertion of this character should be put down at any and all beginds, and the public; nor did he retract to the last should be put down at any and all heards, and if the principle which the agent has laid down, is to be acted upon, every newspaper in New-England, New-York and the Canadas would be false to the duty which they owe to the public good, if they did not expose the infamous monopoly, and warn their readers from travelling with it. The increasing traffic upon Lake Chambel 19 the canadas for the canadas would be false to the duty which they owe to the public good, if they did not expose the infamous monopoly, and warn their readers from travelling with it. The increasing traffic upon Lake Chambel 19 the canadas to the canadas would be false to the duty which they owe to the public good, if they did not expose the infamous monopoly, and warn their readers from travelling with it. The increasing traffic upon Lake Chambel 19 the canadas would be false to the duty which they owe to the public prisoner.

He has, however, left a number of letters, addressed to various parties; and some of them may be hereafter communicated for the canadas would be false to the duty which they owe to the public prisoner.

He has, however, left a number of letters, addressed to various parties; and some of them may be hereafter communicated for the canadas would be false to the duty which they owe to the public prisoner.

may be because to communicate interesting the capitalists of Vermont will put a fleet of substantial boats, a proper representation of the rights of the matter would give the new line nine tenths of the entire Lake travel.

The completion of the railways from Whitehall to Rutland will operate to reduce this monopoly, but the Lake boats must be put on to do it effectually. At this stage of travelling facilities, no quarter should be given to any odious monopoly, and especially, should every friend of fair play unite to drive from existence one that avows its determination to fleece the public with such shameful audacity.—Railway Times.

La Bad Time. The mails, on Tuesday and Wednesday morning, were delayed by another Wednesday morning, were delayed by another alip up on the railroad—the rain of Monday might having washed out part of the temporary truss work. All right to-day, we pressure.

of the imminence of the fatal event; and when the visit of Dr. Putnam was snoounced, yesterday morning, they at once knew that all was Execution of John W. Webster.

We drop the curtain over the scene of do tic anguish that ersued. It was not unrelieved by hopes, that the father and husband had deep-ly and sincerely repented of his crime, and that the bitterness of death was alleviated by sincere religious preparation and prayer to the Most

yesterday morning, before the religious exerci-ces in the cell, whether there were any points he should like to have touched upon in the prayer, have introduced : one was, that the hearts of his fellow men might be softened lowards him, after he was gone; the other, that every consolation from Heaven, for the suffering he had inflicted, might be vouchsafed to the family and relatives

of the late Dr. Parkman.

In the interview before the prayer, Prof. Webster alluded to his hope of meeting, in the world to which he was about to pass in spirit, a tenderly beloved child, who died some years since—

leave of the prisoner.

The following we copy from the Transcript:

appropriately. It would have been difficult to prescribe a demeanor more becoming under the circumstances, than that which he exhibited, or to have invented words more suitable than those have invented words more suitable than those to have invented words more suitable than those have invented by the nation, and for the nation. The Territory below New Mexico thus conquered, lies between the Rio Grande and the Nucces, and between the Gulf of Mexico and the lower line of New Mexico, being about one hundred miles wide by six hundred long, containing more than sixty thousand square milts independent of New Mexico. Being but thinly intabled, the United States has tacally permitted Texas to extend her jurisdiction over it. ed the prisoner's arms and legs-while the the black cap was put on—nor did he retire from his immediate vicinity till just as the fatal drop was about to descend.

og of the rope, and not, as some supposed, by

S PIRIT! One of our contemporaries states, that the

The body was taken to the house of Mrs.

addressed, may not be suspected of having disregarded the request which it contains.

(Copy.)
Bos rox, Aug. 6, 1850.

REV. Dr. PARKMAN. Dear Sir:—I cannot belicon, disuasion, and civil war, and the final ruin leave this world in the peace of mind for which I pray, without addressing you as head of that family which I have so deeply injured and afflicted, to make known to you and them the bitter anguish of sonl, the sincere contrition and pen-itence I have felt at having been the cause of the affliction under which you and they have been called to mourn. I can offer no excuse for my wicked and fatal ebullition of passion but what you already know, nor would I attempt to palliate it.

To the Editors of the Atlas. Notwithstanding the declining state of nearly all branches of business, people seem hardly yet to have opened their eyes to the cause of our troubles. They will have to learn by a more butter experience,

I had never, until the two or three last inter-views with your brother, felt towards him any-thing but gratuade for his many acts of kind ness and friendship. That I should have allowed the feelings excited on those occasions to fects one must affect them all. No separate have overpowered me so as to involve the life of branch of labor need expect to be exempt from

your brother, and my own temporal and cerenal the general distress, not even that of raising welfare, I can, even now, hardly realize.

I may not receive from you forgiveness in this world yet I cannot but hope and believe you will think of one with compassion, and remember me in your prayers to Him who will not turn away parts furthers t removed from the centre. The contract of the cold first and in the centre. in your prayers to Him who will not turn away from the humble and repeatant. Had I many lives, with joy would I lay them all down, conful I, in the least, atone for the injury I have done, or alleviate the affliction I have caused; but I can now only pray for forgiveness for myself and for every consolation and blessing upon every acaber of your family.

In justice to those degrees to me, I beg to assure you, and I entreat you to believe me, no one of my family had the sughtest doubt of my innocence up to the moment when the contrary was communicated to them by Dr. Putnam.—

was communicated to them by Dr Putnam. was communicated to them by Dr Putnam.— iand, and property of all descriptions depreciating. Railroads which are fed by manufacturing.

That they have your sincere pity and sympathy ing. Railroads which are led by manufacturing villages, as most of them are, cannot recover under the present state of things. The foundation which I have always felt a greater degree of respect and regard than that of which you are now the head. From more than one I have received the head. I from the present state of things, and that foundation is the industry of the country. Labor must come down, and prices of everything remaind acts of thingship and kindness. repeated acts of friendship and kindness, for except money, which must continue high. Thus which I have ever been and am most truly grate-our Democratic Legislators have been taking

Towards yourself in particular, have not only my own feelings been those of the most sincere regard and grantede, but every individual of my family has left towards you that you were there. family has left towards you that you were their paster and friend. Often has my wife recalled the interest you cook in her from her first becoming your parishioner, and effen has she spoken, with feelings of deep gratitude, of the influence of your public ministrations and of your private instructions and conversations, and of your direction of her inquiries and reading in what related to her religious views. These she has often recalled and referred to, as having finally established the religious views. These she has often recalled and referred to, as having finally established the religious side in the state of the reading in what related to her reading in what related to her religious views. These she has often recalled and referred to, as having finally established the religious views. These she has often recalled and referred to, as having finally established the religious views. These she has often recalled and referred to, as having finally established the religious views. These she has often recalled and referred to, as having finally established the religious views. These she has often recalled and referred to, as having finally established the religious views. These she has often recalled and referred to, as having finally established the religious views. These she has often recalled and referred to, as having finally established the religious views. These she has often recalled and referred to, as having finally established the religious views. These she has often recalled and referred to, as having finally established the religious views. These she has often recalled and referred to, as having finally established the religious views finally e ally has left towards you that you were their within the last three years, while labor and pro-

That every consolation and blessing may be souches fed to yourself and to every member of your family, is the heartfelt prayer of,

Monday, Aug. 26.

Sende.—A motion to take up a resolution figing a day of adjournment of Congress, failed, 12
only voting in favor of the resolution. There
seems to be a determination on the part of a im.
jority not to adjourn until the House have seted
on the California and Texas bill.

The Fugitive Slave bill was read a third time The Hon. Thaddens Stevens made a very owerful speech in the House of Represents ives a few days since, in relation to the Texan question. It occupies four columns in the Washington Globe. We give the following concluding passages, which will be read with interest. nd passed without a division.

Mr. Badger and Mr. Hamblin gave notice that

by all who read the extracts in our last : they would at one o'clock tomorrow, move that the Senate proceed to the consideration of the vast amount of executive business, and hoped as Well, sir, the rightful limits of Texas are now precisely what they were when she was ad-mitted into the Union as a State. States can mitted into the Union as a State. States can make no conquests; for by the constitution they can make no wars. All conquests made by the army or militia are made for the United States! What were her true limits—her actual possessions when the United States admitted her and assumed the war? She held the country between Louisiana and the river Nucces. Beyond Ashmun moved to postpone the further consideration of the bill until Monday next; it being imthat river the did not hold a rod of ground. Corportant to dispose of the Civil and Diplomatic Appropriation bill at once. Decided in the neg-ative, 82 to 120.

The consideration of the route bill was resun-ed, and amendments made.

Mr. Evans of Maryland offered one to make

Between the Nueces and the Rio Grande. between the Nueces and the Rio Grande, from its mouth to its source, was inhabited by Mexicans, acknowledging allegiance to that government, and government and government and government and Texas, the parts of the Rio Grande, from its mouth to its source, was inhabited by Mexicans, acknowledging allegiance to that government, and government and government and government and Texas, the parts of the Rio Grande, between it and Texas, the parts of the Rio Grande, between it and Texas, the parts of the ancient Mexican departments of Tamushpas, Cohahulia, Chihuahua, and New Mexico. The United States sent her troops and her officers, and conquered all of them from Mexico. General Taylor conquered the two first, Colonel Doniphan Chituahua, and General Kearney you—do not look"—as they entered the area, and accordance the realized that the prisoner was firm to the last. Not a nerve shivered. To Dr. Putnam's remark—"Do not regard any thing about you—do not look"—as they entered the area, and accordance the results of the Rio Grande, from its mouth to its source, was inhabited by Mexicans, acknowledging allegiance to that government, and government and government and covernment and government and covernment and government and nam's remark—"Do not regard any thing about you—do not look"—as they entered the area, and approached the gallows, he replied: "I do not. My thoughts are elsewhere."

All the white the death-warrant was being read, Dr. Putnam kept up cheering conversation with him, and the prisoner responded caimly and appropriately. It would have been difficult to appropriately. It would have been difficult to the conversation with him, and the prisoner responded caimly and appropriately. It would have been difficult to make the conversation with him, and the prisoner responded caimly and appropriately. It would have been difficult to make the conversation with him, and the prisoner responded caimly and approached the gallows, he replied: "I do not. My thoughts are elsewhere."

New Mexico. Texas had no army there. She could have none there, for she was a State of the Union. But it is said that the United States conquered it for Texas. Why not for Kentucky or Mississippi? Their troops aided in the battles. The money of the whole Union paid the expenses of the war, and the fifteen millions to Mexico. The conduction.

ted Texas to extend her jurisdiction over it. -States. But we have quietly surrendered it to Texas and slavery. New Mexico we never did serrender, but have held exclusive possession of The flushed appearance of the prisoner's face and the effusion of tears were produced apparently by the premature and momentary tightenof the rope, and not, as some supposed, by gration.

The last audible words of Professor Webster, the cap was drawn over his face, were:

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Gen. Smyline conquered Canada by proclamations. as the cap was drawn over his face, were: Gen. Smythe conquered Canada by proclams. FATHER, INTO THE BANDS I COMMEND MY point of the bayoner, or extort an "indemnity?' Disturnell's map, affixed to the treaty of Hidalpot selected for the gallows was that where it could be most conspicuous to the multitude.—
irectly the contrary of this is the truth. It is the things of Texas.

This is an entire mistake. That treatiset of the truth is the profess to fix the boundary of Texas. was the object of Mr. Andrews to pace it where it would be as little conscious as possible agreed on between Mexico and the United was the object of Mr. Andrews to place it where it would be as little conspicuous es possible.

With regard to the statement that the prison- what a right to claim till 11 o'clock yesterday, we have learned that there was no special right on the prisoner's part after 8 o'clock, the first on the prisoner's part after 8 o'clock, the first wards the Pacific ocean. That was the line— The wish of the prisoner, as expressed the coming before, both to Sheriff Eveleth and Dr. United States and Mexico, but between the United States and Mexico, showing the community of the commun The wish of the prisoner, as expressed the evening before, both to Sheriff Eveleth and Dr. Putnam, was that the execution might be as prompt as possible. He said that he would be roady at any moment after S o'clock. This request the Sheriff observed, so far as the convenience and decuram of the occasion would allow.

Cay, concurring with the late President, Gen. Taylor, Messis, Webster, Benton, Ashmun and For some days before his death Prof. Weber's tovorite reading, next to the Bible, was in
channing's Works. He also found much to
cothe run and gratify his religious and lineary
uste in Bowring's "Matins and Vespers," and
Longfellow's Collection of hymns. He made taste in Bowring's "Matins and Vespers," and in Longfellow's Collection of hymns. He made presents of the last named works, with appropriate passages marked in them, to various

the President's message gives no sand imputes no such crushing responsibility on his The body was taken to the house of Mrs. Most of the file of the control of the file of Rev. Dr. Walker.

The following letter communicated for the Transcript of this day, was addressed by Professor Webster to the Rev. Dr. Parkman, and a copy retained in the possession of the former, which he confided to a friend, with permission to make such discounting of the such discounting o after his own decease. We mention this in o-And above all, I should despise myself if I should pay her money to purchase peace. Pass this bull, and instead of bringing repose, it will be the cause of condant squattop and sedition It will become the fruitful mother of future re-

order for Monday next. Mr. Atchison of Missouri, as a test question, moved that the bill be laid on the table, which was rejected by a vote of year 16, mays 36, as fel-Butler, Davis, of Miss., Dawson, Downs, House

Partness.
The resolution was adopted.

taken up. Agreed to.

YEAS-Messrs, Atchison, Barnwell, Berrien ton, Hunter, Mason, Prats, Rusk, Schastian, Soule, Turney, Yulan Nays. - Messes, Badger, Baldwin, Bell, Ben-

ton, Bradbury, Bright, Cass, Chase, Clark, Cay, Cooper. Davis, of Mass., Dayton, Dickness, Dodge of Wis., Dodge, of Iowa, Douglass, Ewng, Felch, Foote, Green, Hamblin, Jones, King, Mangum, Pearce, Photps, Shields, Smith, Spuance, Stargeon, Underwood, Upham, Wales, Whiteson, Caster, Cas The motion to make the special order was

In the House, the Pennsylvania election case was taken up and postponed until Wednesday Reports were called from committees, when Mr. Stanly from the Select committee appoint

in May, to inquire what persons holding office under the list administration, were engaged in electioneering against Gen. Taylor, contributing to the press, and giving money to carry on the campaign, made a report in part, that Mr. Ritchie of the Union, and Sengstack, late warden of the Penitentiary, refused to answer as witness-

communications for his paper, and Mr. Sengs-tack would not inform him what Democrats contributed money unless he was permitted to state what whigs contributed funds for their own party The committee, in view of this adopted a res

intion to the effect that Mesers. Ruchie and Seng-tack having refused to answer, the House be asked for their advice and order the con-Mr. Stonley briefly advocated the Commit-

tee's report.

Mr. Hibbard opposed the objects sought to be accomplished by the committee, and concluded his remarks by moving to lay the report on the

The question was decided in the negative by THURSDAY, Aug. 29. Senate. - Mr. Hunter reported the West Point

ppropriation bill, with an amendment for a ng the salaries of the Professors uniformy 2000

A debate followed, in which Messrs, Hunter, and Dickinson spoke in favor, and Mr. Bradbury against the amendment, which was finally adop-

ordered for engrossment.

The discussion on the boundty Land bill was then resumed, and after an hour's debate, the Senate went into executive session, and afterwards

House.—The Bundelcund Report was taken

up.
Mr. Fi'ch, being entitled to the floor, proceeded to speak against the report, and in defence of Mr. Ritchie. He replied to Mr. Evans in severe

and satirical manner. Mr. Evans citen interrupted him with angry positions, and asked him if he meant to say he After on excited debate, and mutual explana

tions, the report was laid aside, and the Texas boundary bill taken up.

A point of order was raised by Mr. Meade, who said the 28th rule required the bill to he on the table, and take its turn with those ordered to a third reading.

Seven millions of gold coin, says the Mirror, lying asleep in the vaults of the New York Sub-Treasury, and no money in Uncle Sam's coffers to pay "contingent expenses," reminds us of the sad exclamation of the becalmed "Ancient Mar-

CONGRESS.

understanding to that effect would be had. The

House. - On motion of Mr. Potter, the House discharged the committee of the Whole on the

bill establishing post routes.

Several amendments having been made, Mr.

all public roads and analogous rivers post router and authorising the Postmaster General to con-

tract for carrying mails from place to place a conformity to law—wherever in his opinion to

After debate it was rejected, and the bill was

whole, and immediately Mr. Bayly moved that the committee rise and report the civil and di-plomatic appropriation bill, thus acted upon.

Agrees to.
The Cook amendment was concurred in -v.

98. nays 77.

The amendment appropriating eighteen thousand dollars for outfit for Charge de Affairs to Portugal, Ecuador, Guatemala and New Grenada, was concurred in 107 year, to 79

Mr. Bayly moved to reconsider the vote but

gave way to enable Mr. Jones to offer a resolu

tion giving the Globe reporters seats near the Clerk's desk, pending which the House adjourn-

Af or the consideration of morning's business and a bill to refund certain monies to the state of

Verginia, the Senate, on motion of Mr. Han

in, went into executive session, and so conti-

The House resumed voting on the amendments

to the civil and diplomatic appropriation bill, re-

An amendment appropriating nine thousand dollars for salary and outfit for Charge de Af-

fairs to Nicaragua, was concurred in-yeas 119,

and erection of Post Office at Bath, Maine, or repair of o'd one, 25,000 dollars, was concurred in, 94 to 87.

The amendment paying Mr. Rives filter

thousand dollars, for reporting and publishing in the Daily Globe two thousand columns of pro-

proceedings, was concurred in; year 103, mys

The amendment appropriating twenty-three

thousand five hundred dollars for a hunared ses each of the Congressional Globe and Appendix and Register of debates, for the use of members,

was not concurred in.

The house refused to strike out the dead

twelve thousand dollars to secure perpetual lease

of rooms in the new hall to be erected at Unice for the use of the United States Circuit and

Senate.—The Senate took up and finally dis-posed of several resolutions, not of a very impor-

ant character.
The resolution submitted by Mr. Davis, of

Mass, coquiring relative to the manner of proference of contract for Mail service by sea steam

ers, was taken up.

31r. Dickins in of New York, opposed the

resolution, on the ground that the information called for, would soon be presented in a report

by the Post Office committee.

Mr. Davis preferred having the information

eparately condensed, direct from the P. O. De

After the consideration of additional mering business, Mr. Clay moved that the bill abolish-ing slave trade in the District of Columbia be

Mr. Clay moved that it be made the specia

Wennesday, Aug. 28

ed until adjournment.

navs 55.

dustrict Court.

Senate, TUESDAY, Aug. 27.

public good requires.

Monday, Aug. 26.